

The Native American.

VOL. III.]

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All letters relative to the Editorial department to be directed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Native American. Those subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be continued at the option of the publisher.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpolished we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the strong indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government—and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ; and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we so solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the American could unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores—when every wind that blows wafts the ragged banners to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the enigmatism of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Government.

Third. That we will not hold him—citizen of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be composed of all native born Americans, who shall be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

NOTICE.—Native American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American Association in this City, has been in existence nearly three years, and enrolls among its members upwards of eleven hundred out of fourteen hundred of the Native citizens of the place.

Its objects are—
To repeal the Laws of Naturalization; and
The establishment of a National Character, and the perpetuity of our Institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our Society, and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places, our doctrines have found ardent and able friends—but to accomplish our patriotic ends, so that we may rely upon ourselves for the blessings of peace, and in the perils of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the birthrights of our own People from the indiscriminate pretensions of the paupers and outcasts of the Old World.

We therefore invite our Countrymen throughout the Union, to form Auxiliary Associations, and to memorialize Congress for a Repeal of the Laws of Naturalization. Our new paper is published weekly, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. We are of no party in Politics or Religion, but embrace men of all creeds and faiths.

Our motto is—"Our Country, always right; but right or wrong, our Country."

As every man in the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principle we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our honest labors, and all parties cheer us with the cry of "God speed the cause."

Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this notice a few insertions, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or contributors to the paper, are requested to address JAMES C. DUNN.

By order of the President and Council.
J. D. JONES,
Secretary of the Nat. Amer. Association of the U. S.
Washington City, Feb. 12, 1840.

POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE EMPIRE STAR.

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.

Toward the morning sun afar,
In gladness first it rose,
And flashing from the upper air,
O'er earth its radiance throws,
Where Pharaoh held his haughty reign—
Where Memphis sat in joy:
Or listed to Old Mennon's strain,
The dark haired Libyan boy!

When Moses led his chosen band,
It guided him to his wondrous land,
And beamed star o'er Canaan's land—
The empire Star of Day!
And God himself new lustre gave,
And bade it downward look
Where white-robed priests their censers wave,
Hard by Sil's altars brook!

Resting never—but onward yet,
And onward still, it goes,
And Israel now in darkness set,
And Babylon arose!
But Babylon no more 'tis thine!
Persia now claims its light;
And Persia scarce can say—"tis mine,"
Before she sits in night!

But bright, and bright, and brighter still,
O'er Greece it sheds its beam:
It dances now on Ida's hill,
And Ilissus' stream;
It glows thy plains, O Marathon!
It shines on Salamis,
And gems the day Athenæ won—
A day of blood and bliss!

'Tis thine!—the mistress of the world—
Great Rome! you have the star;
Where'er thy eagles are unfurled,
It glows in brightness there!
But she too falls beneath the sword
Of Vandal and the Goth;
And now the Star of Empire soars
To light the frozen North!

But dimly now doth shine its light;
It pales as in a dream,
And scarce throws back the veil of night—
That dim and meteor gleam!
Convulsed Europe knew no laws
Amid her din and strife;
For thrown aside the sceptre was,
To grasp the bloody knife!

But Gaul, once more it gemm'd thy crown,
Whence fled your Bourbon King;
When the Eagle tore the Lily down,
And crushed it with her wing!
Napoleon's star did proudly loom,
And shone o'er France awhile—
But e'en that Star went down in gloom
Behind Helena's isle!

The Empire Star! Where is it now?
My Country, 'twas for thee
To tear from Heaven's arch'd brow,
"The banner of the free!"
And on its way folds is seen
A light that gleams afar,
Which in the battle well I ween,
Was e'er the Empire Star!

*The fleur-de-lis, the emblem of the Bourbons;—the Eagle, the standard of Napoleon.

From the New York American.

TO MY MOTHER.

BY JOTHAM SMITH, ESQ.

Mother, I kneel upon thy grave,
And tears are falling fast,
As o'er me now, comes rushing on
The memories of the past:
Of summer days when youth and hope
Were glowing in my soul,
Life's silver chords were tuned to joy,
And full its golden bowl.

When earth seemed fair around me,
And skies looked bright above,
When my spirit leaped in gladness,
For thou wert near to love;
When thy sweet voice, my mother,
As the close of day had come,
Rose in low prayer to Him on high,
That He would bless our home.

Again I see thee, mother,
Again that loved voice hear,
Like an angel tone of a better world,
It is falling on my ear.
I see thee stand with out-stretched arms,
With joy upon thy face;
I feel thy warm kiss on my cheek,
I fall in thy embrace.

Thou chidest me, my mother,
Yet thy words are soft and mild,
And amid thick flocks of sorrow,
You bless your erring child.
Thou cheerest me, my mother,
An honored name to win,
And not from virtue's peaceful ways
To stray in paths of sin.

When, in life's last, most fearful hour,
Thy brow with death was chill,
I see thee calmly yield thyself
To thy holy father's will:
And with a fearless trust on Him,
Who had the power to save,
Enter as one with armor on,
The portals of the grave.

I see upon thy pale, cold clay,
That heavenly smile of rest,
Which told to earth thy spirit's bliss,
In the regions of the blest.
Oh! mother, if from you bright land,
Thy spirit looks on me,
As I kneel upon the sod,
Which now is covering thee,
I ask forgiveness for the word—
Unkind, the look or frown,
Which must have led to earth
Thy gentle nature down.

I feel them n-w, dear mother,
Deep in my soul they sink,
And fill for me at this sad hour
A bitter cup to drink.
O! could the tears which dim my eyes
Recall them back again,
I'd pour them on thy resting place
As clouds pour down the rain.

Since the grave has held thee, mother,
Winter hath spent its blast,
Spring flowers have dawn'd a d withered,
The tree its leaf hath cast,
And I have walked, with a spirit sad,
Amid earth's busy throng,
And felt their joy was not for me,
Or their merry dance or song.

I have felt alone, deserted,
In a world both dark and drear,
Where most will blame, discourage,
And few forgive or cheer.

Yet, mother, now I be to myself
To break this gloomy spell,
And tread the path where duty points,
Both wisely, true and well.

And be thy spirit o'er me,
With a weak and holy power,
When darkness I suppose my way,
And tempests round me lower.
Be o'er me in my hour of joy,
Lest pride my heart should fill—
Be o'er me in my hour of grief,
My troubled bosom still—
Be o'er me in my hour of strife,
And calm the raging bill—
Be o'er me when temptations hold
Her wreathed and sparkling bowl.

I leave thy grave, my mother,
To journey on thy path of life,
To me, with its restful tide,
Its battle and its strife:
And when a few more dawns shall bloom,
And summer suns shall shine,
They'll bear me to this narrow house,
And lay my head by thine.

Then my free spirit, mother,
Shall stand with thee in light
Before you throne of glory,
With God's own radiance bright,
In never fading realms of bliss,
With angel hosts to raise,
As endless ages roll their course,
The songs of joy and praise.

LOVE.

When Love's own star shall cease to glow
Her station in the sky,
And rivers from the ocean flow,
And suns in sackcloth rise;
And vernal showers call forth no flowers,
And summer make no mirth,
And birds be mute at morning hours—
Then love will cease on earth.

When music's tone no charm shall own,
To thrill the human ear,
And roses bloom yield no perfume,
And doves in deserts roost,
And Heaven's bright arch, that glides the shower,
The sign of wrath shall prove—
Then beauty's spell will lose its power,
And man will cease to love.

INSCRIPTION ON A BELL.

To call the folks to church in time—I chime,
When mirth and pleasure on the wing—ring.
When from the body parts the soul—I toll.

THE LOAFER'S LAMENT.

Ven I think not now I be
And not used to VAX,
I find I've lost myself away
Without sufficient COZ.

From Fireside Education.

POLITENESS.—FIVE BROTHERS.

This consists in an agreeable personal demeanor, and is founded on the great rule of morality,—do to another as you would have another do to you. We are apt to restrict this to the greater transactions of life. What I now propose is an observance of it in little things—in the every-day intercourse between man and man. I do not mean the arbitrary forms and ceremonies of fashionable life, but I mean an habitual regard for the feelings of others, and those looks, words and actions which spring from such a principle. We have no more right wantonly to wound the sensibility of another, than wantonly to inflict wounds upon his body. We have no more right to steal away another's peace of mind, than to steal his visible and tangible property. In a moral point of view, as I have said before, the one act is as wrong as the other. We have laws to protect in property, and merchandise; politeness is a code of delicate morals, which would throw protection around the tender feelings of the heart. Establish these in the minds of children—render them familiar by habit, easy by repetition. Teach a child to regard the feelings of his brothers, sisters and playmates. If you see him attempt, by look, word, or deed, to inflict pain upon the sensitive bosom of his little playfellows, interpose a decisive check. If you see him indifferent, careless, or wanton in respect to the feelings of his companions, let him understand that it is an offence against parental authority. Teach him to model all his feelings and manners so as to please and gratify those around him. Self-love, as before remarked, is the master passion, and selfishness unchecked is likely to rule the heart, and obtrude its harsh features through every look, and tone, and gesture. If we would be virtuous, we must repress selfishness. If we would be loved, we must learn to check its display. Politeness is a training which renders this easy. It teaches us, when tempted by selfishness to snatch at some proffered pleasure, to defer our own wishes to the claims of others. It not only hides, but it crushes those petty desires, whims and caprices, which, if indulged, deform the character, and, if diffused, would deprive society of its brightest charms.

I would say, then, teach politeness to children—teach it as a principle of duty; encourage its practice, that it may become a matter of habit. After sleep, let the family circle meet in the morning with a kindly salutation—as they part to rest, let their last words be a fond "good night." Meeting or parting, let the different members of the household be accustomed to show a delicate regard to the wishes, tastes and feelings of one another. This will exert a powerful influence upon the heart itself, the source of all our emotions. It will give charms to the countenance, which no other beauty can bestow; a sweetness to the voice, which is better than music; and a graciousness to the manners, which is the best recommendation. Thus, while peace is promoted in the family, the children will be trained in those manners which are called a good address, and will do more to insure their success in life than any wealth you can bestow.

In illustration of this subject, let me relate a piece of history. A few years since, there lived in an adjacent state, and perhaps still live, a family of five brothers. They each received a small estate at the death of their father, and all settled in the same village. It was about forty years ago that they united in establishing a store. As this was successful, they started

a second, and finally a third. In these, they were all equally interested, and what is remarkable, each individual took from the several establishments whatever articles he desired for himself and his family, and of these no account whatever was made. There was no regulation or restraint to prevent one from taking more than another. Each supplied his family and his household, without question, and without accountability. This system was pursued for thirty years, and these five brothers went on in harmony. They had no family jars, no envious strife, no squabbles about property. At length, they were advanced in years, and the joint estate having increased to a large amount, they thought best to divide it, and the division was effected in perfect amity. Each individual received his share nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Can you tell me the charm by which peace and harmony were preserved among these five families for so long a period, and under circumstances so likely to beget suspicion or jealousy? You will perhaps suggest that they were governed by religious principle. No; they were not religious, but worldly men. You will perhaps say that they were high-minded and generous. No; in their ordinary dealings with others, they were sharp and grasping as their neighbors. What then was the secret? I have myself been in the families of those individuals, and marked their intercourse. I could observe but one peculiarity, and that was very striking. They were strictly and punctiliously polite to each other. They never met in the morning but there was a shaking of hands and cheerful salutations. They never parted at evening but with a kind "good night." There was evidently a mutual feeling of respect and good will pervading them all, and their habitual observance of the rules of politeness prevented their harmony from being disturbed. Politeness, then, performed an office, and wrought benefits in this family, which no other power or principle in society is accustomed to achieve.

Let me remark again, that I do not now use the word politeness in that narrow sense which restricts it to merely artificial and arbitrary rules of society. I speak of it as a principle, founded on just morality, and leading to delicate propriety of action towards others. I mean by it an habitual regard to the feelings of others, founded on a conviction that we have no more right to wound the heart than to stab the body, and that it is alike our duty and our interest to make our manners grateful to those around us. Let this be once inwrought upon childhood; let the child learn these precepts at the fireside; let them be enmeshed upon the mind by a mother's emphatic teaching, by a father's omnipotent example. Let them be rendered dear by the sweet memories of home. Let them be rendered familiar in the fond fellowship between brothers and sisters. Having done this for your child, let him go forth into the world, and he will carve his way to success. His kindly and gracious manners will win him easy access to the hearts of men. He carries with him a magic key, which will unlock every door which interposes between him and fortune.

WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1840.

Present, Messrs. Goldsborough, (President,) Barclay, Randolph, Guntton, Watterston, Brent, Clarke, Brady, Marshall, and Dove.

A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a copy of a letter from Clement Cox, Esq., one of the committee appointed by the Corporation of Georgetown on the application made by the State of Maryland for a survey of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company's line, and a copy of the report of the committee.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating William E. Moran for superintendent of the city's sweepers, in the 3rd and 4th wards, and Richard P. B. to be the 2d and 3d wards, which was read and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "For repairing the lock-up house in the Fifth Ward," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the members from that ward.

Mr. Watterston, from the committee to which the resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for the repair of the culvert at the intersection of 4th street east and M street south," which bill having been twice read—

Mr. Brent submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill reported this day, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the repair of the culvert at the intersection of 4th street east and M street south," in the Sixth Ward, be referred to a committee consisting of a member of the 1st, 2d, and 3d wards, with instructions to report their opinion of the improvement contemplated by said bill, and how the expense thereof shall be divided among the several wards interested in said improvement; which resolution was read and amended by adding the following:

"And if any portion of the expense of building or repairing a wooden trunk on 4th street east, between M and N streets south, ought hereafter to be paid by the Sixth Ward." And it was then adopted: and Messrs. Barclay, Randolph, and Guntton were appointed the committee.

Mr. Guntton, from the Committee on Improvements, reported without amendment, the bill "making an appropriation for grading 7th street from L to M street," and it was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Guntton, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for the repair of the culvert at the intersection of 4th street east and M street south," and it was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Guntton, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the curb stone to be set and the footway to be paved on the north side of I street north, between 9th and 10th streets west;" and it was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Watterston, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill "For the relief of James E. Thumblert," which was then read three times, and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for the purpose of grading and graveling a part of west 12th street, from Maryland avenue to Water street," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "making an additional appropriation for the purpose of grading and graveling west 7th street from north H street to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The Chair laid before the Board a petition of Allison Nator and others, praying the repeal or modification of the act of 30th September, 1833, regulating hackney carriages; which was read and referred to Messrs. Watterston, Guntton, and Clarke.

Mr. Marshall introduced "An act making an appropriation for the repair of a wooden trunk or culvert across 4th street east, at its intersection with C street south;" which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Brent introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That a delegate from this Corporation be chosen, by joint ballot of the two Boards, to unite with such delegates as have been, or may be, appointed on the part of the Corporations of Alexandria and Georgetown, to proceed to Annapolis during the present session of the Legislature of Maryland, and by personal communication with the public authorities of the said State, and other friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, determine the course that it will be proper for the cities they may represent to pursue to obtain the necessary aid for the completion of the said Canal to Cumberland. Which resolution was twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on the Canal, reported, without amendment, the bill "to amend the act for the protection of bridges;" and it was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Marshall, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the bill "making an appropriation for repairing the walls of the Washington Canal;" and it was then read the third time, and passed.

And the Board adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1840.

Present, Messrs. Goldsborough, (President,) Randolph, K. K. Watterston, Brent, Clarke, Brady, Marshall, and Dove.

Mr. Randolph presented a memorial from a number of citizens, praying that the act of September 30, 1833, regulating hackney carriages, be repealed or modified; which was read, and referred to the committee to which it was referred on the 9th instant: a petition of Allison Nator and others on the same subject.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee on the Asylu, made a report of the number of persons received at the Asylu from the 1st to the 29th ultimo; which was read, and laid on the table.

The bill from the Board of Common Council for the relief of Wm. Dougherty was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Watterston, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill amendatory to the act to regulate the sweeping of chimneys, and for other purposes, approved November 29, 1839.

The question was then, on the bill reported in conformity with the instructions of the Board, entitled An act to regulate the sweeping of chimneys, and to repeal all other acts relating thereto; which was read three times, and passed.

The question was then on the bill also reported in conformity with the instructions of the Board, entitled an act in relation to street-pipes passing through wooden walls and roofs, and carrying fire in the streets, and for other purposes; which was twice read, and on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. K. K. Watterston introduced an act concerning the removal of nuisances by order of the Board of Health. Read twice, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall introduced an act making an appropriation out of the general fund for the purpose of paying for advertising the laws, resolutions, and advertisements of this Corporation. Read three times, and passed.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to which was referred, with instructions, the bill making an appropriation for the repair at the intersection of 4th street east and M street south, made a report thereon in writing; which was read, and the bill and report were taken on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clarke introduced an act to amend the act entitled "An act establishing and regulating fish docks." Read three times, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Watterston, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act providing for cases of lunacy, approved November 4, 1824," and it was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Randolph introduced a resolution in relation to obstructions and nuisances in alleys. Read three times, and passed.

And the Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1840.

All the members present except Messrs. Magruder, Grammer, and Byington.

Mr. Hanly presented the petition of Patrick Moran, praying remission of a fine; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of Henry Thorn, praying remission of a fine; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Harkness, from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of William Eashy on the subject of, presented a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for the purpose of forming and graveling 25 feet in width of 26th street west from north G street and north D street from 26th street west to the canal;" which was read.

And from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill making an appropriation for the repair of the room over the West Market, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Hanley, from the Committee of Claims, to whom the petition was referred, reported a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Wm. Dougherty;" which was read three times, and passed.

And from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Louis Beeler, asked to be discharged from its further consideration; agreed to.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, "to authorize John B. Ferguson to keep a fish dock;" was taken up, read three times, and passed.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, "instructing the Joint Committee appointed to represent the interests of the Corporation before Congress, relative to certain stocks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held by said Corporation," was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion, the bill "making an appropriation for the purpose of grading and graveling a part of west 12th street from Maryland avenue to Water street," was taken up, read the third time, and passed, with an amendment proposed by Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Harkness, on leave, introduced a bill entitled "An act making an additional appropriation for the purpose of grading and graveling west 7th street from north H street to Massachusetts avenue," which was read three times, and passed, with an amendment proposed by Mr. J. Wilson.

Mr. Kedgie submitted the following resolution; which was read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Board lament the death of G. C. Thompson, Esq., late one of the associate members from the 4th Ward, and that they tender their sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Whereupon, Mr. Kedgie submitted the following resolution; which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That John H. Henston, Geo. Watterston, and Henry J. Brent, Esq. be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to hold an election in the 4th Ward, on Friday, the 20th March, 1840, for the election of a member of said Board, from said Ward, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Geo. C. Thompson, Esq.

The Board on motion, resumed the consideration of the bill "for the relief of Wm. Dougherty," and the bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. J. Wilson submitted the following resolution; which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the attention of the Mayor be most respectfully requested to the statements made under oath, in the petition of Wm. Dougherty and the accompanying documents, and that he is requested to report to this Board the result of his investigation, should he deem an investigation necessary.

And the Board adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1840.

All the members present, except Mr. Grammer.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of K. H. Lambell, praying the improvement of 9th street west from Maryland avenue to south H street; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Carberry presented the petition of Philip Riley, praying for the remission of a fine, and complaining of the conduct of the police magistrate and police officers.